## THE INSURRECTION.

## Important News from Washington.

Reported Advance of the Federal Forces to Fairfax Court House.

An Engagement with the Enemy Expected.

Engagement Between Gunboats and the Battery at Aquia Creek.

IMPORTANT FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of Reinforcements from New York.

Fugitive Slaves Flocking to the Federal Camps.

A General Servile Insurrection Anticipated.

REDITIOUS DEMONSTRATION IN BALTIMORE.

A Detachment of Troops Fired Upon by the Mob.

Interesting News from the Seat of War in the West.

General Harney Superseded in His Command.

GEN. LYON APPOINTED HIS SUGCESSOR.

The Seventh Regiment on Their Way Home.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR RECEPTION.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE GUNBOATS AND THE AQUIA CREEK BATTERY.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861. It was stated in this correspondence yesterday that a number of vessels were then fitting out here for some testination not publicly disclosed. The following tespatch received at the Navy Yard between four and

five o'clock this afternoon affords an explanation:-The Keystone State reports that in passing Aquin at moon the Freeborn and Anacosta were engaging the bat-tery at Aquis Creek with success. Shall I send the Pecahantas with her ten inch gun to assist?

This is signed by Captain Dahlgren, the Con at the Navy Yard. ely on receipt of this despatch the Navy Detment ordered two men-of-war down to support Cap-

Capt. Dahlgren has forwarded a despatch to the Secre-tary of the Navy, stating that this afternoon the battery at Acquia Creek opened fire on the United States vessels Water Witch, Anacosta and Freeborn. The report says the vessels responded. The firing on both sides was brisk. One of the batteries was silenced after more than an hour's firing, when the United States forces suddenly

became short of ammunition, and hauled off.

A steamer was immediately despatched to this navy
yard for a full supply of powder and shot. She has arrived, and the Pawnee and another vessel has returne and will arrive there by twelve o'clock to-night with an bundant supply of war material, so that firing upon the

This engagement must have occurred after the Cataline passed Aquia creek at two P. M. The report is that none were killed or wounded on board

This last report was not altogether believed; but it is certain the federal troops are awake to any possible emergency.

There b little, if any doubt, that the New York Sev

enty-first regiment will preceed at midnight to Acquis creek, arrangements having been made for their transthither. Up to half-past 11 o'clock to-night the ent has received no further advices from that oint beyond what has already been mentioned.

The Keystone State witnessed the fight for gevera that vessel, there are two batteries, the one on the new ground having been damaged.

s struck by a ball. It is of interest to know that Acquia Creek is fifty-five

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. Ves sels can approach within musket range of the battery.

PROBABLE ADVANCE OF THE FEDERAL TROOPS IN VIRGINIA.

from the camp of the federal troops in Virginia, reports that four companies of United States dragoons, a battery of artiflery, and the New York Eighth, Twenty-Fifth and Sixty-ninth regiments were occupying the heights two miles beyond Arlington House, and their pickets extend beyond Ball's Cross Roads, six miles and a half from

A portion of this force was to advance on Fairfa-Court House to-night, and, if possible occupy it before daybreak. They expected to have an engagement, as information deemed to be reliable had reached them, that the Confederate troops to the number of 1,400 are in possession of that

It was current in this camp, that there would be an at tack by 4,000 Confederate troops on Alexandria during the night. The federal forces there and in the vicinity, were actively engaged in preparing for the expected con-flict. The attack was expected to come from the di-rection of Dumfries, about twenty-five miles below.

The War Department is kept open all night, to be in formed by telegraph or otherwise of whatever may de

# AFFAIRS AT ALEXANDRIA.

Washington, May 31, 1961. General McDowell and the "corpe d' armee" under his command have been eagerly but vainly waiting all day for the appearance of the rebeis, of whose intention to attack on Alexandria they had been notified orday. Up to a late hour this evening not a ghost o

The preparations last night were owing to an appre-hended conflict on the Virginia side, a despatch hav-ling been received by Lieutenant General Scott to induce ing been received by Lieuwanan secure above to induce such a belief, but which was afterwards contradicted. Alexandria, a new collector having been appointed, has been re opened to the commerce of the country, and, therefore, vessels will be admitted as heretofore.

A detachment of the Michigan regiment yesterday morning captured nearly three hundred barrels of flour

at the Arlington Mills, about six miles from Alexan Iria. These miles are the property of General Lee. The dour was about being sent off for the use of the secession

ALEXANDRIA, VA., May 31. 1861. The Pawnee steamed up laie this afternoon and left at four o'clock. Her place will be supplied by the Pocabontss. The Pawnee went down the river.

A traveller who arrived from Richmond this afternoon asserts that he saw but few troops there in comparison with the extravagent statement made of their numbers. The balance may have been scattered throughout the

8,000 troops were at Manassas Gap.

The town wears an exceedingly dull aspect, like that of a Sabbath day. Many of the stores on the wharf are en-tirely closed, and the secession sentiment among the mity does not seem to have abated much. Women and children are leaving early for the hospita

ly unrestricted, except when too open and violent in the

presence of soldiers. of this post, his place being supplied by Colonel Henit.

zelman, of the Seventeenth infantry regulars. IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED AT ALEXAN-

IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED AT ALEXAN-DRIA.

We hear that among the effects of the Alexandria Scringle office, now in the custody (but wholly uninjured) of the troops of the United States, are certain letters of the troops of the United States, are certain letters of the troops of the United States, are certain letters of the troops of the United States, are consisted, implicating the writers and others in treason and conspiracy against the United States to such an extent as that, if they fall into the hands of the government, the law to its extreme extent can hardly fall to be brought to bear upon their cases. The latters are believed to prove, beyond the possibility of cenial, that the adoption of the ordinance of secession by the Virginia Convention was the result of fraud, usurpation and terrorism unsurpassed in the hards, the entire was of the State, in order to place in the hands of the conspirators and their instruments, for life, the extre machinery of the government of Virginia.—Washington Star, #19 30.

EXPORTANT FROM MANASSAS INNOTION TEN THOUSAND REBEL TROOPS AF THE GAP OFFER TROOPS ALONG THE LINE OF RAILWAY THE REBELS WISHING TO "COAX" THE NORTHERN TROOPS INTO AN AMBUSH—THE ROUTE TO WASH-INGTON WELL GUARDED, ETC.

The following statement is made by a gentleman who

has but recently arrived in this city from the Gulf States, having left there about May 20:—
Having travelled through a large tract of country, he

and his party, among whom were several ladies, arrived at the Manassas Junction on Saturday evening, May 25. They passed through Richmond, Gordonsville and Culpepper Court House, at which places our informant saw large bodies of troops drilling, and secession flags flying, as was also the case at the principal cities through which tion the party had to stay all night, during the next day and night, and until Monday morning. Our informant, therefore, had a good opportunity to lock around him. Being armed with an English passport, every courtesy was shown to him, and especially to the ladies of his party, by the officers of the was shown to him, and especially to the sale ladies of his party, by the officers of the Southern trops. While in conversation with a Major of the Confederate army, heascertained that about four thousand troops were at that time located in the vicinity of the Gap, and he himself saw a very large space of ground, over a mile in extent, covered with texts. On the train by which his party travelled were fitteen hundred troops, and by Wednesday last it was considently expected that at least a body of ten thousand men would be gathered treather at this point. The same train brought on the truck cars six large brass cannon, and eight others taken at Wilmington were said to be on the grounds. Our informant saw the carriages, but the guns were not mounted. The soldiers are described as being very powerfully built men, of line bearing and well equipped. It is a mistaken idea that they are poorly armed. Our informant believes they have all they can require for active operations.

Buring a conversation with one of the officers, the following, in effect, were the remarks of the latter. He said:—"We are fully aware that it is part of the pian of the Northern troops to get possession of this Gap; and we are fully prepared to meet them when they come. We have men enough here, and we will coax them on until we get them within our lines, and 'hen we will give them what they will not know till the time comes. We are well backed up. If we should fail (and that we do not mean to do) the first time, those behind will rush down upon the invaders like an avalanche."

The country in the neighborhood of the Gap is hilly and well wooded, suitable for any amount of guerilis.

avalanche."

The country in the neighborhood of the Gap is hilly and well wooded, suitable for any amount of guerilia warfare, especially when carried on by persons ac quainted with the locality, and the troops there encamped are determined to light desperately. There is a general disbelief, not only here, but all over the South, that the numbers of troops under arms and the amount of money raised is not only exaggerated, but perfectly fabulous.

inat the numbers of troops under arms and the amount of money raized is not only exaggorated, but perfectly fabulous.

On Monday morning the party left for Alexandria. On arriving at Fairfax station they were told thry could go no farther by rail, but must take a stage. Their baggage was very rigidly examined by the secessionists, after which they were allowed to proceed. At this point of the line there was a rifle company of about eighty men. Having arrived at Fairfax Court House, they determined to stay there all night. The only troops seen there were one company of cavalry and a small body of infantry, doubtless a home guard. On Tuesday morning, at seven o'clock, they resumed their journey, passing on their way two robel pickets without molesiation. At about noon they arrived at the tollhouse—the first picket station of our troops. Here the sentries stopped them, until one of the party, accompanied by a federal soldier, had visited the officer in command and had obtained a pass for the whole. This requisite document having been procured, it had to be shown at about every two hundred yards; but the exhibition acted as an "open seasme," and they passed into the city. They found the troops very orderly and kind, and were most agreeably disappointed with the conduct of the Fire Zouaves, about whom they had heard a variety of rumors and statements greatly to their detriment. The city was very quiet and dull, a large number of the houses and stores being closed. At half-past two o'clock P. M. they left the city for Washington, all further trouble ceased, and they once more found themselves in a free country, where they could do as they preceded North, and arrived safely in this eity.

REPORTS FROM RICHMOND AND MANASSAS

#### REPORTS FROM RICHMOND AND MANASSAS JUNCTION.

WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861. A Northern man, who has been a prisoner in Richmon for upwards of a week, has just arrived here. He states that he saw but little of what was going on, as he was con soldiers, he says, were all camped outside of the city. It was impossible to tell how many troops were in that vicinity, but they told him there were over thirty thou-He had no opportunity of verifying it, as they keep all their movements a profound secret, especially from strangers. He said he observed during the last three or four days, considerable movement among the troops, in what direction he did not learn, but was told they had gone in the direction of Alexandria. Notwithstanding he had a pass from Governor Letcher, he experienced great difficulty on his way to this city. He says he saw but few soldiers on the main road. At Manassas Janction there was a large force engaged in throwing up intrenchments and fortifyvance of rebel forces would be made towards Alexandria before Saturday. They intend to defend Manassas Junction at all hazards. The railroad was in good order from that point to Richmond.

A lady, who lives near Manassas Junction, and who ned Washington this afternoon, stated that the Confederate troops are concentrating rapidly at the Junction They are being thrown forward from Lynchburg in large numbers, and troops in considerable bodies are making an advance and occupying prominent positions this side

The Confederate troops expected an immediate attack from the federal forces somewhere in that vicinity. The former were busily engaged fortifying every available position at and near the junction, with a view to make that position as defensive as possible.

BALTIMORE, May 30, 1861. I have just seen a gentleman direct from Manassi Gap Junction. He describes the earthwork intrene ments there as quite extensive, and commanding both troops now there at not over 12,000, but says they are constantly receiving reinforcements.

THE WAR POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

the wise, prudent and sagacious policy which is being pursued by General Scott. There are, however, still hanging about the departments fault finders and croak-ers, who complain that the old here is too dilatory in his movements. They want him to push his advancing

columns into the heart of Virginia. These gramblers are constantly beseeching the President and Secretary of War to urge a more rapid policy. But the President and secretary of War have too much confidence in the ability and military skill of the Commander-in-Chief to interfere in the slightest degree with his plan of

him of inaction, when the truth is he is two weeks ahead

of the rebel army. If there had been any other man at

the head of affairs, this outside pressure would either

have compelled him to yield or resign.

The old here has checkmated the rebels at every point, and in less than ten days the backbone of this re bellion in Virginia will be broken without the firing of a gun. Such is the opinion entertained in high military

PLAN OF THE FEDERAL CAMPAIGN IN VIRGINIA.

The rebel Congress will never meet in Richmond. It is the fixed determination of the government to have pos-session of that hotbod of secession before the Fourth of July. No less than ninety thousand freemen of the North, strong with the consciousness of fighting for a for successful warfare, will be moving towards the capital of the ill-fated Old Dominion in less than two weeks, and sweep the last vestige of treason from this side of James river, ere the people of the loyal States will unite in celebrating the national anniversary. Of the ninety thousand, thirty-five thousand will push onward from this point towards the Bine Ridge, to meet the rebe's in battle should they attempt to dispute their advance, and cut off the retreat of their secession forces at Harper's Ferry. Twenty thousand will invade Virginia soil under General Patterson, from southeastern Pennsylvania. Twenty thousand, under General McClelland, will out their way towards Winchester and Strasburg; and fifteen thousand, under General Butler, aided by a naval force, will gradually make their way up James river.

General McClelland will not trace the windings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad after concentrating his forces at Grafton, but will follow the turnpike from that point to Winchester. A strong force will be collected in Western Virginia, in addition to the corps d'armee of General Sherman, for the pro-tection of the Unionists in that section and diversions owards the southwestern portion of the State.

The control of the railroad extending from Richmond via Lynchburg, across Southern Virginia, through Tenessee, is said to be one of the main points of General Scott's plan for the summer campaign. With its pos-session, and the occupation of Memph's, secession in

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL. Washington, May 31, 1361. The President has found it necessary, owing to pressing

usiness, to deny himself to visitors. Colonel Frement was to leave Liverpool on the 18th inst. , and is expected here soon.

A private of Company K, Eleventh Pennsylvania regiment, name not ascertained, was accidentally shot and killed at Elkton, Maryland, about two o'clock this after One hundred men of the same regiment, at Havre de

Grace, refused to drill this morning, on account of the insufficiency of their rations. They are fine fellows, full of good nature, but insist on being filled with beef also. Two privates of the Garibaldi Guard were accidentally shot by the careless use of arms by a comrade. One bal passed through the calf of one's leg, and the other through the other's kneepan. It is supposed the latter

The Second Maine regiment arrived this afternoon.

The Ninth New York regiment occupy the camp of the

eventh regiment.

The Rhode Islanders are now daily practising target firing for several hours. Major Sherman's Light Artillery battalion made a splendid turnout on the avenue this

The New York Fourteenth regiment was highly com plimented by General Scott at the review yester-day afternoon. He told Colonel Wood that he felt proud at so splendid looking a regiment. here under Major Bagley, and Captain Meagher's Zouaves

A large number of wagons, with four horse teams, from Pennsylvania, are now dally engaged in carrying on the other side of the river. They will accompany

were sworn yesterday into the United States service.

the army as train wagons.

The Secretary of the Treasury has under consideration he proper course to be pursued with a view to pay ing the volunteers who have not yet received any money from the government apart from the pro-

Hugh Maher, the successful bidder for the beef conract, filed his bonds to-day.

All the regular forces now stationed in the Western Territories having been ordered dast, the volunteer corps to be raised in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and New Mex co will be employed for the protection of the overland

mail route. enlisted for three months now here has already elapsed, there is no probability of their being sent home without a smell of powder. They will all form part of the army about moving upon Richmond. It is presumed that after marching them into the enemy's country, and giving them a taste of real war, a sense of honor will preven

of the summer's campaign.

Thomas A. Scott, Vice President of the Pennsylvania
Central Railroad, who has been managing the military
routes through Maryland to the federal capital during the last five weeks, will also have the arrangement of all Southern railroads that will be taken possession of during the prosecution of the war by the government. He is here making preparations for the running of the Alexan dria and Orange Railroad under government auspices.

ganized, to follow the army of invasion, for the purpose of establishing and keeping open constant telegraphic communication with the military authorities here The Post Office Department will not lose anything by the cutting off of the Southern mails. Should the rebel postmasters fail to make returns of the federal moneys

A corps of operators and workmen is now being or

n their possession, the Department can indemnify itself not been paid for several months. It also expects to get the United States paid from the same source for the mail bags and other government property likely to be appropriated by the rebels.

having already been prepared, will at once be issued to

Several vessels, improperly captured by the block-ading forces, have been ordered to be released. The government will act promptly in all future similar

The Revenue laws require vessels entering a port with informal papers to be seized, but inasmuch as those coming from the South, where the custom houses are in cesion of insurrectionary parties, they cannot obtain the proper clearances. The Secretary of the Treasury view of remedying the embarrassments and trouble under these circumstances, has decided that in all cases where it appears that there was no fault on the part of the commanders, the latter shall not be compelled to go into court, but on the correct representation of the collectors where the vessels arrive, the fines and fees which the law imposes shall be remitted.

Post routes and post offices managed by loyal citizens and in loyal districts in Virginia, are not to be deprived of the mail service under the recent order of the Post Office Department. If they should be peremptorily suspended by the general order they will be restored upon Mr. W. S. Wood, of New York, was to-day co

sioned by the President as Commissioner of public build-ings for this district. It is a very important office, and it is believed that Mr. Wood will fill the post with credit to himself and the government. We hope now to see a visible change in many things about the city. The statement that any person has been appointed Sur veyor of New York is not true.

BORDER STATE CONVENTION. FRANKPORT, Ky., May 80, 1861. The Convention met to day at the regular hour. The committee appointed to investigate the charges against Governor Magolila is not ready to report, PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING STEAM SUREW

Proposals are to be received at the Navy Bureau of struction and equipment of the steam screw ganhouts ing spars, rigging, sails, awnings, boats, cables and anchors, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatos, and all the cutius for vessols-of-war ready for sea service. The steam machinery, the fue for the same, the armament and the provisions will be provided by the government. Proposals will be received only from shipbuilders who are actually engaged in that business, and satisfactory evidence to that effect will be required from parties proposing, who are not known to the Department. Upon application to the Bureau parties will be fur-nished with a specification, showing the dimensions of el, and description and size of the material; slee, a section showing the length of the timbers amidships Building plans will be furnished by the Depart ment when a contract is made. With the specifica-The successful person will be required The parties must state in their ofer the total amount for which they will engage to do all the contract and speciof the vessel; to be launched in sixty, seventy-fire inety and in one hundred and five days from pleted and ready for sea in thirty days after bein anched, the Department reserving the right to accept the proposition most to the interest of the government and to reject them all, at its option. Parties will state the number of vessels they will agree to deliver within

EFFECT ABROAD OF THE FOREIGN ELS-

MENT IN OUR ARMY. Washington, May 31, 1861.
When the astounding fact becomes known, as it soon will, to all the European governments, that of our im-mense army now in the field, and those ready to be musbelong to the foreign element, it must produce a great change in the minds of the people throughout Europe. or two since, in conversation with a high functionary the government, that that fact alone would do more to strengthen the North with foreign governments than anything that could occur.

AN ARMY OFFICER'S REPORT OF AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

Washington, May 31, 1861.
An officer of the army, who was despatched as far South as Texas some weeks ago, with instructions to offi cers commanding on the frontier, has just returned. It was with the utmost difficulty that he succeeded in get ting out of the enemy's country. He returned by way of Arkansas. He gives a most deplorable account of the coadition of things in the South. The outrages that are perpetrated upon innocent and unoffending persons is frightful. They calculate to whip the North into subection in about three months. They assert that for or Union men shall be slain. They have a large number of our army officers prizoners, and are determined to hold them, and if it becomes necessary, in order to retaliste, to hang them.

REBELLIOUS DEMONSTRATION IN BALTI-

MORE. SEDITIOUS CRIES AND MENACES OF THE MOB-A DE TACHMENT OF FEDERAL TROOPS FIRED UPON-

EALTHORE A NEST OF REBELS.
WASHINGTON, May 31, 1861.
Since General Butler left Baltimore that city has been grown, May 32, 1861.
Line General Butler left Baltimore that city has been grown, May 32, 1861.
Line General Butler left Baltimore of a threatened afface doon the register and Thirteenth Volunteer registers to be a weather and Thirteenth Volunteer registers. ments caused them to pass through last night with wea-pors loaded and bayonets fixed. In marching through the street, while few made demonstrations of loyalty a large proportion cheered for Jeff. Davis, and shook their the troops. This is not all. The railroad company agreed to send the cars containing the baggage and sto of the Thirteenth regiment across the city on the track, so as to prevent the delay that would be occasioned by freighting them from depot to depot. To whom this agreement became known outside the railroad company and regiment is not known, but it is a fact that the track was so disar The two regiments did not deem it necessary to remain with their full force to protect their property, consequently a detail of fifteen men was left to accompany it to Washington. The two regiments had hardly left Baltimore be fore the guard of the Twelfth and Thirteenth left in charge of the baggage was surrounded by a mob, who threatened the soldiers, cheered for Jeff. Davis, and, among other things, fired three shots at them.

This is a specimen of loyal Baltimore. The report from there to-day is that the mob spirit is reviving again Quartermaster Rochester, of the Thirteenth, is quoted to

Shortly after midnight a party of disorderly men ap reached the picket guard on Federal Hill. The mard hailed them twice, and, receiving no reply, fired one man was wounded and the balance retreated. A party of one hundred men set out and arrested six of the nen, four of whom, after examination this morning were discharged, while two were retained for further

### IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Baltinors, May 31, 1861.
Two more arrests for treason were made here to-day.
thousand troops from Maine passed here to-day for Washington. Baltimore presents a livelier appearance than a fortnight ago, but no sign of being more friendly to the Union. As the cars passed through that city this afternoon, they were greeted with mingled cheers for the Union and for Jeff. Davis. One man in the crowd but without any gun, went through the gestures of firing he spirit was willing, though the flesh was weak.

Ex-Governor Pratt was arrested this evening at Anna polis, by order of the government, and taken to Wash-It is rumered that ex-Governor Lowe has also been ar

Mr. McLane, late Minister to Mexico, was nominated by he secessionists in the Fourth Congressional district to

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE. BALTIMORE, May 30, 1861.

The Pratt Street Ricters to be Punished. There will be a lively time here when the next term of he criminal court begins, which will be now in a short ime. The first cases tried will be those of the rioters of the memorable 19th of April, and according to present appearances they will have a hard road to travel. There are twenty-nine individuals in all against whom indictout on ball, in the trifling sum of \$500, and it would be efore they are tried. It is understood that the evidence gainst them all is ample and conclusive. Much complaint is made by the citizens because the Grand Jury have neglected all other business, and have devoted all their time to ferreting out evidence against these men. It is well known, however, that Baltimore can show her loyalty to the Union in no more convincing way than by making a severe example of these rioters, and this will undoubtedly be done.

MORE STEAMERS CHARTERED. The steamers Thomas Swann, Captain Layfield; Loous Point, French; George's Creek, and Potomac, have been

chartered by the government, and are now loading with provisions. The Thomas Swann will sail on Saturday for Fort Pickens, with provisions, cannon and gun car riages.

THE FIRST MAINE REGIMENT. PORTLAND, May 31, 1861

The First Maine regiment, Colonel Jackson, leaves for Boston at eight o'clock to morrow morning. They will leave Boston at five o'clock for New York by the Fall dation have been provided by George Shiverick, Esq., the gentlemanly and indefatigable Boston agent of the Fall river route. They have been in camp near the city four weeks, and are thoroughly drilled in Hardee's NEWS FROM FORTRESS MUNROE.

Arrival of Reinfercements from New York-Four Hundred and Fifty Fugitive Slaves in the Fort A General Uprising of the Regroes Apprehended,

Ren

REPORTS FROM FORTRESS MONROE AND

The steamer Cataline, Captain Phillips, left Fortress fource at half-past twelve o'clock this morning, with a messenger bearing special despatches to General Scott. She reached Alexandria at about four o'clock this after-The sudden departure of the boat from the fort, the extraordinary speed made on the trip, and her imm

sturn, is evidence that the communication from General

Butler to General Scott is highly important Captain Phillips reports having seen on the Virginia with cattle, apparently erecting a battery on Ragged Island Point. When off Aquia Creek saw the steamers Water Witch, Freeborn, and Reliance at anchor. Pawa extlery on the shore distinctly, mounting six guns and large number of men. Passed steamer City of Rich-

mond with gunboats for Fort Monroe.

Colonel Allen's New York regiment had arrived at the fort and encamped near Colonel Duryee's New York

Slaves were still flocking to the fort. It was discover ed that thirty of the slaves belonged to one man in Rich wond. He obtained permission to visit the fort to confe with General Butler on the subject of gotting his live allowed to convey them back. The General said they came there of their own accord, and could go back with him if they desired to. They were asked if they desired to return with their master. They quickly decided that they preferred to remain with the soldiers in the fort. The claimant then said if the Genera would allow him to take his slaves to Richmon not make any such arrangement. He, the claimant, could go to Richmond with or without the slaves, and they could go or stay, as they pleased, and if they went the claimant might do as he pleased about manumitting them. In short, General Butler refused to agree to any thing but that niggers and master might leave as quick as they pleased. The claimant, finding himself in a bad fix, manumitted the thirty slaves on the spot, left them

A gentleman arrived to-day from Fortress Monroe, re ports that when he left yesterday four hundred and fifty slaves had arrived at the fort, and they stated that a general upricing of the slave population was expected.

General Botler was to await further reinforcements

fore moving farther into the enemy's country. Several vessels went to Fortress Monroe to-day carrying hundreds of thousands of cartridges, with other war requisites. The supply in that direction is now ample.

BALTIMORE, May 31, 1861. A steamer from Fortress Monroe, which left there yes terday, has arrived here.

General Butler spent Monday at Newport News, where the greatest confusion has prevailed from want of expe rience on the part of the Quartermasters and Commis Provisions not having been promptly distributed, fo

raging parties provided liberally for themselves, and in Colonel Phelps, of the Vermont regiment, is now A line of intrenchments 2,500 feet long is nearly com

Colonel Duryee visited Hampton yesterday, and pubdeclaring that the private property of the loyal citizen

Colonel Allen's regiment, which arrived on Wedne will encamp near Hampton

Bartlett's Brigade arrived on Thursday morning on the calcos, and will proceed at once to Newpor

News. Fugitive slaves continue to flock into the camps. by the steamer from Fortress Mouroe. Most extensive war preparations were in progress at the fort. Troops were being pushed forward rapidly toward the interior, and it was thought that an attack on Norfolk by a cir cultous route was shortly to be made. Immense quanti ties of war material and provisions were being landed at

the fort. George B. Tucker, of Baltimore, Sutler's clerk at Mon roe, was arrested on the charge of bolding communica tion with the enemy. He was sent to Fort McHeury, and arrived there this morning.

FIFTH REGIMENT, ADVANCE GUARD. OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE. HEADQUARTERS FIFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V., FORTRISS MONROE, May 28, 1861.

age of the Men-Luxurious Life in Camp-Colonel Abras After leaving the glorious Empire City in the steam ransport Alabama, on Thursday evening, the 234 inst. our men, instead of settling down in melancholy, enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content. We arrived off the bar on Friday night, and in the afternoon passed the steam transport Cambridge, of Boston, having the prize and salutes were fired from our vessel and the Cambridge

the ovetion our regiment received in New York was scarcely to be compared to that awaiting us all along our oute. Every vessel we passed took notice of the pic turesque scene of our regiment clustered on the hurri cane deck of our vessel-the red, white and blue uniform attracting considerable attention. Dipping of colors. cheers upon cheers, and other means of friendly and joy ous greetings, were the demonstrations made in honor of

the Fifth regiment.
On our arrival at Fortress Monroe the ships-of-war

Cumberiand and Minnesota, the latter the flagship of Commodore Stringham, manned the rigging and gave us three cheers—such cheers as only American tars can utter—the bands playing the national airs on both sides. At our landing we were courteously received by the officers of the Troy regiment, Colonel Carr. We landed about eleven o'clock, and by five the regiment was on the camp ground, two miles from the fort, being not only Advance Guard by name, but the advance guard in position. Since then we have been undergoing strict discipline, the monotony of camp life being somewhat enlivened by alarms raised, which our beloved Colonel instigates to test in how short a time his command can get ready for action. At one of these alarms, caused by a sentinel fring at what he supposed to be a boat. Heat, Theodore S. Dumont, of Company B, was sent with the guard to ascertain the cause of the alarm, which, of course, turned out to be only imaginary. Captain kilipatrick has been detached from the regiment, with a detail as a reconnoitering party, and is doing good service. Captain Waugh has also been detailed on similar service. We are living here like kings. The ground we are encamped on is a beautiful meadow. At our back is a splendid vegetable garden, from which we are supplied with potatoes, onions, &c. On the beach are oceans of oysters, clams, lobsters and fish; the latter, weighing two and three pounds, are selling at two cents a piece. Thus you see we are in no impending prospect of our being starved to death very soon, as long as we (can procure the luxurious bivalves and the finny tribes in such abundance. Colonel Duryce is a great favorite with everybody at this department, and has already been assigned the temporary command of the troops here. He will certainly be promoted to a Major Generalthip; but it will cost a strugile to him to leave this regiment, upon which he fairly dotes. This feeling is also chared by the members of the regiment. There is not one man in the entire ranks who would not willingly go throu Commodore Stringham, manned the rigging and gar

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER. The following letter from a young soldier in Colonel Duryee's Advance Guard of Zouaves, to his brother in this city, contains very interesting intelligence from this regiment since its removal to the immediate seat of

DEAR BROTHER—We have just been having a grand paraon our grounds, which you will see by the top of my letter we have christened Camp Butter, in honor of our General. I am pretty tired; but not wishing to give way to sleep, I have determined to write you a letter. Well, to begin, I must say that I enjoy excellent health,

sm also in excellent spirits. I could not be otherwise: the perfect novelty of camp life given no time for me choly. All the boys seem to be at home. I was deliour naval vessels pass by with a "prize," as we style it; or, in other words, "cruising crafts" which belonged to the chemy. We passed two or three such prizes, and as they passed along our boys gave three he together with a perfect New York "tiger." We opposite the fort on Saturday morning, were pa opposite the fort on Saturday morning, were placed of board the Yankee and landed at 0 d Point Comfort, which is about a mile and a half north of the fort. It was prest, the most that me to pitch them to the ground, we have not time to pitch them the first night, but that made in difference; the boys, all with a will, spread their off cleths over the ground, hungesche under head, blanked over them, and soon were in the lant of castles. It was thus we slept the first night. The recond night was quit an agreeable one indeed, harmach as our accummodations were better, and we were in anticipation of having a "brush" with the enemy. We were seated at support cracking jeten, our arms attacked below us, when, all as ence, our sentinels gave the alarm of the enemy's approach; the order to fall in was given, when, in an instant, in plates were thrown here side, knives and farst thrown to the ground, and such a rush you never saw in your life—every man had his market in his hands in a moment. You could have head a pin fall, so great was the schene that provailed, so angle us were they to meet the enemy. Captains were at wheir peas, she Colonal was on the field ready for the combat, when, what do you have best cases as a farse going through Europh 200. the enemy. Captains were as their posts, the Colonal was on the field ready for the combat, when, what do your apposed. He was a faire sharm, after going through four apposed. He was a faire sharm, after going through field exercise we were permitted to go and finish our suppers. We had retired for the night. Two o'clock in the morning came, when again we were aroused by the cry "To arms." Out sprang the men, some with no coats, some with no abose, some even without any dress but their pants and shirts, muskets were selzed and the order given to "Stand fast." Again the same allegeo prevailed as at the first. No; I am mistaken. You could have heard a slight whisper among them, encouraging one another:—"Now, boys, we have a chance, let us give them a preamble to our work." We waited patiently, but no enemy appeared, when the order was given to retire. We are in possession of a farm of about three or four hundred acres of land. On this land there are about forty beautiful bouses—not a soul in one of them but those occupied by our troops. The ewners of them (all secessionists, of course), were in such a hurry getting away that they did not take half their things. Some left beds and chairs behind them; some left their slaves even. We are in possession of all this together with which we have taken potsession of a splendid female seminary, on the cupols of which we planted the Stars and Stripes. All these secessonists have concentrated at one point, about a mile from here. They number same 800 strong. We can see them from our camp, and they can see us plainly. They barred the bridge that crossed the siream that hes between them and us. We saw it burn, but had no orders to interfere with them. The woods all round us are infected with the enemy. They can see us plainly, they barred the bridge that crossed the siream that hes between them and us. We saw it burn, but had no orders to interfere with them. They can see us plainly, they barred the bridge that crossed the siream that he sour camp once in a while. They are str

OUR BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

BAITIMORE, May 30, 1861. Latest from Harper's Ferry-Particulars of the Retreat of the Rebels from Grafton-Masterly Movements of General McClelland-How Harper's Ferry will be Taken, do.

NEWS FROM HARPER'S PEREY.

I have received, from a source which I am not permitted to indicate, but which is reliable, some late and important news from Harper's Ferry. In the first place, all the reports that the communication between Harper's Ferry and the South has been cut off are incorrect. Reand Gordonsville, through Culpepper, Manassas Janotton and Strasburg, and thence to Winchester and Harper's Ferry, as late as Monday and Tuesday last. There is a good wagon road between Strasburg and Winchester, and the distance is culy twelve miles. From Mount Jackson, the southwestern terminus of the Manassas Gap Railroad, to Staunton, on the Virginia Bentral Railroad (thirty-nice miles from Charlottesville), the distance is thirty miles, over a turnpike road. So that, until the Manassas Gap Junction is seized and held, the rebells at Harper's Ferry will still bave an open communication with their abetiers at the South.

The statement made in a report from Chambersburg, that the rebels on the Maryland heights have no field pieces, is incorrect. The batteries on those heights are numerous and well provided with heavy artillery; but they are masked, so as not to be seen from below.

The reported retreat of the Southern forces from Gration is correct. On the approach of the Ohio troops on Monday, the Confederate forces at that place abandoned their position, and retreated to a point on the road between Cumberland and Martinsburg. As they passed the bridges over Patterson's creek and Long Branch, a short distance east of Cumberland, they burned and destroyed three bridges. This was done on Tuesday light, in pursuance of orders from Gen. Johnston, in orinforcements and provisions had passed from Lynchburg

domed their position, and retreated to a point on the road between Cumberland and Martinsburg. As they passed the bridges over Patterson's creek and Long Branch, a short distance east of Cumberland, they horned sad destroyed three bridges. This was done on Puesday night, in pursuance of orders from Gen. Johnston, in order to prevent the march of the Ohlo troops on Harper's Ferry. The possession of Grafton was probably considered a matter of slight importance, if the march of the Western troops could be stopped by its evacuation. In order to further embarrass the movements of their opponents, they also brought with them to Martinsburg the recording instruments and other apparatus of the tolegraph office at Grafton.

General McClelland, after taking possession of Grafton, pushed forward a reconnoissance as far as the burned bridges east of Cumberland. He has probably by this time established his headquarters at Cumberland, and is, of course, in telegraphic communication with the military authorities at Harrisburg and with General Scott. If it is desired to make a demonstration upon Harper's Ferry, reinforcements in any amount can be sent to him from Chacinnati, Columbus and Cleveland. These troops will enter Virginia at Parkersburg, and will the proceed by rall to Cumberland—pontoon trains will belylate the necessity for the bridges east of that place, if it is desirable to proceed at once.

The proclamation of General McClelland was addressed to the citizens of Western Virginia, and not to the Union men, as has been stated. It is an able and dignified document, and just what might have been expected from the bead and heart of that gallant officer and chivalrous geneticman. He declares that the troops under his command come into Virginia not as into a heatile country, but as into the territory of friends. He enjoins the inhabitants to prosecute their respective callings with diligence, and is universally obeyed and respected.

The two Pennsylvania regiments that passed through here yesterday, and two others that

burg.

LATEST FROM FORTHESS MONROE.

The steamer which arrived this morning from Norfolk only brings a confirmation of the previous reports of the strength and formidable character of the robel batteries at Craney Island, Fort Norfolk, Sewall's Point and Portsmouth. A thousand additional troops had arrived per steamer from New York last night.

THE DEPARTMENTS ASSIGNED TO GENE-RALS BANKS AND FREMONT.

Washington, May 31, 1861.

Governor Banks has accepted the appointment of Major General conferred upon him, and will be assigned to a department to be created on the Atlantic, near to that now commanded by General Butler. The two will be expected to co-operate. Governor Banks has no determined when he will take the field, but it is not likely that he will do so until he returns to Chicago, to close up his connection with the Illinois Central Railroad Company, which has heretofore been only temporary, vernment upon him. His family is still at Chicago; they will not be remeved back to Massachusetts.

If Colonel Fremont, upon his arrivel and contingent on the requirements of the gen Millimot be removed back to Massachusetts.

R Golonel Fremont, upon his arrival, accepts the commission of Major General, he will be assigned to a command in the West.

MORE TROOPS FOR WASHINGTON.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 31, 1861. The Thirty-fifth regiment organized to-day. W. C. Browne, of Watertown, was elected Colonel; S. L. Potter, of same place, Lieutenant Colonel; N. B. Lord, Major. Seven of the ten companies of which the regime composed are from Jefferson county. This dispose all the troops here. Two more regiments have ordered to Washington immediately.

For additional War News see Fifth and although I was very seesick during our voyage here.